

June 8, 1897, *H. Eggert*; Knoxville, April, 1897, *A. Ruth*, no. 1101.

MISSISSIPPI: Topelo, April 6, 1889, *S. M. Tracy*.

TEXAS: Houston, April 10, 1872, *E. Hall*, no. 655; Houston, April 17, 1900, *B. F. Bush*, no. 32; Uvalde, March 20, 1891, *E. N. Plank*.

ARKANSAS: Prescott, April 9, 1900, *B. F. Bush*, no. 552  
Benton County, *E. N. Plank*, no. 45.

KANSAS: Cherokee County, 1896, *A. S. Hitchcock*, no. 844.

## AMSONIA AMSONIA IN NEW JERSEY

BY B. S. MILLER

May 23d a friend sent me a small specimen to identify, as it had created quite a discussion at a card party. It was seen from the roadside and picked to match a gown. Vanity, after all, is of some use in this world, as it has been the means of establishing this dainty little blue flower in New Jersey. Professor Britton verified it for me, as I saw it was not found so far north and in such a dry locality. There were fourteen clumps of this plant growing in a high, dry, rolling field, rocky and of sandy soil. It is a ten-acre lot cleared for building purposes, woods of oaks, chestnuts and hickories growing about three sides of it. The plants show evidence of being there some time, for when the grass is mown it has been cut down and old stalks are still on the roots—four or five on some. There were such plants as these growing in this same lot, which will give an idea of the poor soil. Three large patches of *Lupinus perennis*, and in the midst of one, I found six clumps of *Amsonia*; as the blue being a much more delicate shade, one could distinguish it from a distance. *Fragaria Virginiana*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Rubus Canadensis*, very abundant, *Potentilla argentea*, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*., *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* and small patches of *Pteridium*

*apulinum*. On speaking of it to a naturalist, Mr. Hales, he said it was originally brought to Ridgewood from the South by a Mr. Fuller, who had an experimental garden. It would not grow on his ground, so he gave some to Mr. Hales, who has a reclaimed meadow for a garden, and there the plant was much more beautiful—a large clump, twenty-five years old, fully four feet around and about that high, while what I found was only about a foot to a foot and a half high and not so thrifty. This same Mr. Fuller gave some to the people who own this lot and it has grown in their garden. Now this lot is about a quarter of a mile from this garden where the original plant was, so it has spread by means of the wind or birds. The odd fact to me is, that though it grows in “damp soil” it has not spread from Mr. Hale’s garden, but from the latter place which is very high and dry, this part of Ridgewood being one of the highest parts of Bergen County.

## LYCOPODIUM TRISTACHYUM

BY E. J. HILL

When Prof. Lloyd’s article “Two hitherto confused Species of Lycopodium” (Bull. Torr. Club, 27: 559. 1899) appeared, my specimens, labeled *L. complanatum* L., were examined with a view to test them by the characters mentioned and several of them were found to agree with the description of *L. tristachyum* Pursh (*L. Chamaecyparissus* A. Braun). Some had already been designated by this name as varietal, and their peculiarities noticed. One of these was the burial of the rhizome from three to nine centimeters below the surface of the ground, considerable digging often being required to uncover them. They have all been found in sandy soil, in woods of pine or mixed pine and oak. The rhizomes and the basal parts of the aërial shoots are pale, being blanched by exclusion of the light. The ultimate branches are numerous and crowded, commonly narrower and much less